

The China Mail.

Established February, 1840.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1880.

日九月四日

Price, \$2 per Month

VOL. XLV. No. 8232.

號八十月五年九十八百八千英

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—E. ALICE, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; G. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, George Street, GORDON & GORDON, 10, Middle Circus, E.C.; BATES & HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C.; HENRY & CO., 150 & 154, London Wall, E.C.; W. M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON, 153, Blackfriars.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMADEE PRINCE, 36, Rue de la Paix; PARIS, 21, Rue de la Paix; NEW YORK.—NEW WIND, 21, Park Row; SAN FRANCISCO.—AMERICAN PORTS, 20, Black, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA.—MANILA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colombo; SAWYER & CO., Square, Singapore; HARRISON & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MADRAS, 2, Rua Cruz, Soto, Quelch & CO., 4, Rua N. Moa, Macao; HEDGES & CO., Shanghai; LANE, GALLWEY & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate to the Public that we have PURCHASED the STOCK IN-TRADE of the STORE of Mr. J. E. SCHIFFER, and to solicit a share of their Patronage.

As we are expecting long Invoices of Multifarious GOODS which will render with our Store replete with Articles in keeping with our line, we can confidently warrant entire satisfaction in the execution of all orders sent to us.

CARMICHAEL & CO., Shipchandlers, and General Compradores.

Hongkong, May 27, 1880.

1017

VEREIN BREMER SEE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFTEN (BREMEN UNDERWRITERS).

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO.

MELCHERS & CO.

Hongkong, May 25, 1880.

1004

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's REGISTERED OFFICE, No. 13 Praya, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1880, at 12 o'clock Noon, the Objects and Business of which Meeting will be to submit for Confirmation the Special Resolution passed at the Meeting held this Day.

By Order of the Board,

EDWARD OSBORNE,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, May 21, 1880.

986

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND.

A 6TH DIVIDEND of 6 1/2% on all CLAIMS against the HONGKONG BRANCH of THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery, will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, and after MONDAY, June 18th, 1880.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter which they hold from the Official Liquidator, admitting their Claims, in order that the Payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereto.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Debts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 20, 1880.

383

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No deposit may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

—Depositors on the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months.

—Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

—Each Depositor will be supplied (gratis) with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, at the beginning of January and beginning of July.

—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked on Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

764

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1880.

1458

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE,

ON LAND OR BUILDINGS;

PROPERTIES PURCHASED AND SOLD

Estate managed, and all kinds of Agency, and Commission Business relating to Land, &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

A SHELTON HOOPE,

Secretary.

Victoria Building, 3rd May, 1880.

844

NOTICE.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHAR-

BONNAGES DU TONKIN.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-

WAYS COMPANY, Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

12 " 2 p.m. half hour.

4 " 8 " quarters of an hour.

4 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

8, 10, 10:30 and 11 p.m.

Special CARS may be obtained on application to the SUPERINTENDENT.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars. Five-cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MAUREEN, FRICKEL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 1, 1880.

234

Discount to missionaries and families.

Subscription Address.

2, DUDDELL STREET,

(Next to the New Oriented Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1880.

66

WANTED.

FOR MANILA.—A Good NURSE or

NURSEMAID GOVERNESS. Apply

to the Office of the Paper.

Hongkong, May 20, 1880.

236

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST UNPACKED

A New Stock of

TROPICAL FELT HATS,

SINGLE TERRAI HATS,

STRAW HATS,

THE NEWEST TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

(All L. C. & CO.'s HATS are fitted with their special Ventilated, Perspiration-proof Bands.)

NEW WATERPROOF COATS (no Rubber), WATERPROOF LEGGINGS, WATERPROOF CHAIR APRONS, WATERPROOF SHEETING.

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

SUMMER CRAVATS, SCARFS AND TIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

1025

Business Notices.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

SUMMER SEASON.

J. U. S. T. R. E. C. I. E. D.

FANCY STRIPE SERGE SUITINGS, Fancy STRIPE and CHECK FLANNELS, Fancy STRIPE and CHECK SPUN SILK COATINGS, White SERGE and FLANNEL SUITINGS, DUCKS and DRILLS for PATROL SUITS, Fancy SPUN SILKS, FLANNELS, &c., for TENNIS SHIRTS.

ANGLO-INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, White and Fancy Colored LISIBLE THREAD & HOSE, SUMMER MERINO HOSE, SPUN SILK & HOSE, BALBRIGGAN HOSE, LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, GAUZE, FLANNEL, TENNIS SHIRTS, LINEN COLLARS, POCKET HANKIEHES, BRACES, CRICKET BELTS, TENNIS BELTS, SILK UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, STRAW HATS, PITH HATS, TERRAI HATS, TENNIS SHOES, WHITE CANVAS SHOES, KID BOOTS and SHOES, SCARFS, TIES, SILK SASHES, BATH SHEETS, BATH TOWELS, BATHING DRAWERS, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, May 18, 1880.

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship

St. Senator, Captain MILLIGAN, will be despatched as above on

WEDNESDAY, the 4th June.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed

OVERLAND, can apply to the Under-

signed, have their Tickets endorsed for

transfer at Algiers in exchange for Coupon

Tickets to MARSAS, (to the Transatlantic

Company's express boats), and thence to

Paris or London. Algiers is 24 hours

steam from Marsas, and thence to Lon-

don occupies about the same time.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1880. 1021

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND

PORTS, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The Co.'s Steamship

Ching Foo,

Notices to Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer "Alseraig," Captain Boyce, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd Proximo, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSEL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1889. 1022

STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEEs of Cargo from London ex Steamship "Gaudalquivir" and from Havas ex S.S. "Gaudalquivir," and from Bourgogne ex S.S. "President Leroy Laffier," in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of the Gold, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, Bowrington, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before To-day, at 1 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 29th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at one cent per packet per day.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 22, 1889. 392

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. SIKH, FROM MIDDLESBRO, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEEs of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m. To-morrow.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining after the 30th Instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 23, 1889. 1003

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

RICHMOND, TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ALFRED HENRY MANCELLO is the Day appointed Acting SECRETARY of the above-named Company, and will Sign for the same in that Capacity until further Notice.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS, General Manager.

Hongkong, May 28, 1889. 1031

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION—500 YARDS.

WILL take place NEXT SATURDAY, 1st June, at 4 o'clock p.m.

A. SHELTON HOOVER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 28, 1889. 1028

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE.

The Steamer "Denbighshire" will be despatched for the above Port on the 3rd June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 28, 1889. 1032

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "Aurora" will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, 4th June, at Noon.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, May 28, 1889. 1026

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FIORE & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.)

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BERNANG & BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, up to CAJAL. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

The Co.'s Steamer "Bisagno" will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th June, at Noon.

The Steamer "Bisagno" are discharging in Victoria's Dock. For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 28, 1889. 1027

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW CHWANG, TIENSIN, HANKOW and Ports of the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Chartered Steamer.

Mount Lebanon, British steamer, 1,650, E. B. Elliott, Liverpool and Singapore, May 21, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Cacapedia, British steamer, 1,024, W. A. Fraser, Batoum April 15, Oil for Nagasaki.—CARTIER.

May 28:

Nanking, British steamer, 808, R. Talb.

Mauli May 21, General.—JARDINE, MACTHON & CO.

Tasman, British steamer, from Whampoa.

Tasman, British steamer, 220, Hunter, Tsinanfu May 24, Tsinan, May 25, and Swatow, 27 General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

Hongkong, May 28, 1889. 933

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENSIN VIA SWATOW.

The Co.'s Steamer KINGFISHER.

Captain SELLAL, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 29th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 28, 1889. 1009

STEAM TO MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Steamer "Nanking,"

Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 30th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 28, 1889. 1030

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

Mount Lebanon, British steamer, 1,650, E. B. Elliott, Liverpool and Singapore, May 21, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Per "Tasman," from Tsinanfu, Mr. Playfair and child, Mr. Layton, and 87 Chinese.

Per "Bisagno," from Singapore, 170 Chinese.

Per "Triumph," from Choofo, 3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per "Actis" for Holbow, 10 Chinese.

Per "Xanthus" for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.

Per "Oceanic" for Yokohama, 10 Chinese.

Captain Reynolds R. A., Miss Rivers, Mr. F. J. Hock, Miss M. de Tazeau, wife of the 30th inst.

ARRIVED.

Per "Nanking," from Manila, Mr. Mudie, and 190 Chinese.

Per "Tasman," from Tsinanfu, Mrs. Playfair and child, Mr. Layton, and 87 Chinese.

Per "Bisagno," from Singapore, 170 Chinese.

Per "Triumph," from Choofo, 3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per "Actis" for Holbow, 10 Chinese.

Per "Xanthus" for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.

Per "Oceanic" for Yokohama, 10 Chinese.

Captain Reynolds R. A., Miss Rivers, Mr. F. J. Hock, Miss M. de Tazeau, wife of the 30th inst.

ARRIVED.

Per "Nanking," from Manila, Mr. Mudie, and 190 Chinese.

Per "Tasman," from Tsinanfu, Mrs. Playfair and child, Mr. Layton, and 87 Chinese.

Per "Bisagno," from Singapore, 170 Chinese.

Per "Triumph," from Choofo, 3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per "Actis" for Holbow, 10 Chinese.

Per "Xanthus" for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.

Per "Oceanic" for Yokohama, 10 Chinese.

Captain Reynolds R. A., Miss Rivers, Mr. F. J. Hock, Miss M. de Tazeau, wife of the 30th inst.

ARRIVED.

Per "Nanking," from Manila, Mr. Mudie, and 190 Chinese.

Per "Tasman," from Tsinanfu, Mrs. Playfair and child, Mr. Layton, and 87 Chinese.

Per "Bisagno," from Singapore, 170 Chinese.

Per "Triumph," from Choofo, 3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per "Actis" for Holbow, 10 Chinese.

Per "Xanthus" for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.

Per "Oceanic" for Yokohama, 10 Chinese.

Captain Reynolds R. A., Miss Rivers, Mr. F. J. Hock, Miss M. de Tazeau, wife of the 30th inst.

ARRIVED.

Per "Nanking," from Manila, Mr. Mudie, and 190 Chinese.

Per "Tasman," from Tsinanfu, Mrs. Playfair and child, Mr. Layton, and 87 Chinese.

Per "Bisagno," from Singapore, 170 Chinese.

Per "Triumph," from Choofo, 3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per "Actis" for Holbow, 10 Chinese.

Per "Xanthus" for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.

Per "Oceanic" for Yokohama, 10 Chinese.

Captain Reynolds R. A., Miss Rivers, Mr. F. J. Hock, Miss M. de Tazeau, wife of the 30th inst.

ARRIVED.

Per "Nanking," from Manila, Mr. Mudie, and 190 Chinese.

Per "Tasman," from Tsinanfu, Mrs. Playfair and child, Mr. Layton, and 87 Chinese.

Per "Bisagno," from Singapore, 170 Chinese.

Per "Triumph," from Choofo, 3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per "Actis" for Holbow, 10 Chinese.

Per "Xanthus" for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.

Per "Oceanic" for Yokohama, 10 Chinese.

Captain Reynolds R. A., Miss Rivers, Mr. F. J. Hock, Miss M. de Tazeau, wife of the 30th inst.

ARRIVED.

Per "Nanking," from Manila, Mr. Mudie, and 190 Chinese.

Per "Tasman," from Tsinanfu, Mrs. Playfair and child, Mr. Layton, and 87 Chinese.

Per "Bisagno," from Singapore, 170 Chinese.

Per "Triumph," from Choofo, 3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per "Actis" for Holbow, 10 Chinese.

Per "Xanthus" for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.

Per "Oceanic" for Yokohama, 10 Chinese.

Captain Reynolds R. A., Miss Rivers, Mr. F. J. Hock, Miss M. de Tazeau, wife of the 30th inst.

ARRIVED.

Per "Nanking," from Manila, Mr. Mudie, and 190 Chinese.

Per "Tasman," from Tsinanfu, Mrs. Playfair and child, Mr. Layton, and 87 Chinese.

Per "Bisagno," from Singapore, 170 Chinese.

Per "Triumph," from Choofo, 3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per "Actis" for Holbow, 10 Chinese.

Per "Xanthus" for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.

Per "Oceanic" for Yokohama, 10 Chinese.

Captain Reynolds R. A., Miss Rivers, Mr. F. J. Hock, Miss M. de Tazeau, wife of the 30th inst.

ARRIVED.

The U. S. S. Co's a. a. Patroclus, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 27th May, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd June.

The steamship *Asturias*, *Astar* left Singapore on the 28th May, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd June.

The *Shilo* Line's a. a. *Dundreah* left Singapore on the 28th May, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd June.

The P. & O. extra steamer *Lombardy* left Bombay for this port on the 24th instant.

Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. inform us that the steamer *Derbyshire* left Singapore to-day.

A FAMOUS TELEGRAM, dated 18th May, says that General Millot, formerly Commander-in-Chief in Tonkin, is dead.

Messrs. David Sasoon, Sons & Co.'s a. a. *Asturias* *Astar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore to-day, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd June.

We learn from a Hongkong telegram, dated 18th May, that the King of Italy, accompanied by the Crown Prince and the President of the Council of Ministers (Signor Crispi), has started for Germany.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held to-morrow. The following are the orders of the day:

1. To consider the possible improvement of the Pukulam water supply.

2. Letting of Contracts.

We understand that the movement for the formation of a local rifle volunteer corps is making satisfactory progress. It is proposed, we hear, to train a portion of the corps in the use of the Maxim gun. We are assured that the rifle corps will not supplement but supplement the artillery corps.

A MEETING of the Richmond Terrace Estate and Building Co. was held this afternoon. Mr. J. D. Humphreys presided, and there were also present:—Capt. Clements, Messrs. A. H. Mansell, J. S. Hagan, R. Humphreys and J. H. Talbot, secretary. It was unanimously agreed to confirm the resolution to increase the capital to \$100,000.

A SALE by auction of two lots of Crown land took place yesterday afternoon. Inland Lot No. 1,216, situated in Butter Street, Taiping-hong, and containing 24,000 square feet, was sold for \$12,125, being \$25 above the upset price; and Inland Lot No. 1,217, situated on Bonham Road, below No. 1 Tank, and containing 3,650 square feet, was sold for \$4,000, the upset price being \$2,175. Both lots were bought by Mr. Shelton Hooper for the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited. We understand that this company have purchased the block on the Praha lately occupied by the Messengers Maritimes Co.

VICTORIA College is progressing towards completion under great difficulties. The chances of its being finished before next century have been slightly improved, however, by an incident which occurred to-day. The incident was the sending to Gaol for six months of a certain carpenter named Lam Fat. The connection between Lam Fat's imprisonment and the progress of the College may not be patent at first sight, but it exists all the same. For as the last three months a vigorous and persistent attempt has been made to supply some doors in the top floor of the College with brass hinges. The undertaking was not an uncommon one, and there was no reason to suppose it should not succeed. The doors are of an ordinary kind, and the hinges with which they had to be fitted presented no feature that was beyond the commonplace. Still, after three months' hard work, the doors remained unhinged. The object was believed to have been accomplished several times, but as regularly as the brass joint was fixed on a door somebody took it off again. A Chinese watchman on the top floor yesterday afternoon saw Lam Fat industriously unscrewing a hinge from a door there, and the mystery was explained. It was on a charge of stealing this item of brass furniture that the latter got his sentence of six months' hard labour to-day. In connection with the same matter Fung Luk, a marine-store dealer, and Leung Shing, his accountant, were charged with the unlawful possession of 61 brass hinges and about 5 lbs. of brass screws. Lam Fat admitted having sold seven of the hinges and some of the screws to the defendants, who denied any knowledge of the articles having been stolen. The case against these two men was remanded.

The case of stealing door hinges from Victoria College, referred to in the above paragraph, is by no means one of an unusual kind. It is a regular and pretty extensive branch of Chinese thieving. During the building of houses the greatest watchfulness is exercised as a rule to prevent larceny of this kind, but they go on in spite of this, and the perpetrators are not often discovered. In the Victoria College case, where the thief was a carpenter employed in the building, a person trusted to some extent, of course the opportunities were greater than they would have been in the case of an outside thief, and the risk of discovery was less; and if it may be presumed that this case is a typical one, the reason why justice is so often eluded is easily seen.

BRUNSWICK is to be pitied are the Prussian courtiers. Their Imperial master, following up his passion for the ways of his ram's forefathers, has now ordered that the Court dress of 1701 is to be revived. And the Court dress of 1701, it must be remembered, includes that objectionable feature, periwigs.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO. (LIMITED).

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held to-day to confirm resolutions to subdivide the shares and increase the capital adopted at a former meeting. Mr. J. D. Humphreys presided, and there were also present:—Capt. W. E. Clarke, Captain Clements, Messrs. A. H. Mansell, J. S. Hagan, R. Wicking, R. Humphreys, and J. H. Talbot, secretary.

The resolutions passed by the former meeting, having been read, were put to the meeting, and were carried.

The Chairman—May I mention that I pro-

posed to allot the new shares, about one half to the existing shareholders and one half to the public. I know in the opinion of some shareholders the whole allotment should have been made to them, but I think it is in the interest of the Company to allot half of them or about half of them to the public.

Mr. Wicking asked from what date it was proposed to call up the new capital. If they made up their accounts half-yearly, would it not be better to make it from the end of June as to facilitate the calculation of interest and the balancing of the books?

The Chairman—If we closed our accounts half-yearly that might have been advisable, but ours is a yearly balance, and I was proposing to issue shares, five dollars payable on application and the remainder on allotment.

The Chairman—The old shareholders in the Company got the benefit of the premium. The new shares count with the others for dividend next year in the earnings from January. I think that will give most satisfaction.

Mr. Wicking—If you do that, there will be no possibility of any complication.

THE EXTRADITION BILL.

The following is a detailed report of the concluding part of the discussion in the Legislative Council on the Extradition Bill, of which we were able to give only a summary last night. Mr. Ryrie had proposed an amendment that the Bill be laid on the table six months hence. Mr. Layton had seconded, stating that after the withdrawal of the 'document' clause, there was little left in the Ordinance, and the Acting Attorney General rose to show that the Ordinance still contained very many improvements:

The Acting Attorney-General—The Government cannot accede to the proposal that has been made, for several reasons. The present Bill is a great improvement on the law as it at present stands, as expressed in Ordinance 2 of 1850. It was made under the Treaty of the Bogue, which provided that persons who had committed crimes and offences in China were to be given up. That caused the Treaty of Tientsin, which is in the matter still vague, because it had no description of crimes or offences. Then, again, there was another difficulty. Under the Treaty of Tientsin, the hon. member had to give up, or place them at the disposal of the Governor, on 'proof of guilt.' Under Ordinance 2 of 1850 the Magistrate had to place these fugitive criminals at the disposal of the Governor, by committing them to prison, if he had 'probable cause' for believing the accused had committed such crime or offence. It has always been a question—a question which was raised in the Kwoi Asing case—what was the meaning of the words 'crimes and offences' or 'criminal' as used in the treaties of the Bogue and Tientsin, and the learned judges in the Kwoi Asing case said they had great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has great difficulty in constraining the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That is no doubt a French party on the Kwoi Asing case is not a copy of the law of Ordinance 2 of 1850. It is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, 'proof of guilt,' and 'probable cause,' this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old provision, that the Magistrate if after investigating the case, he thinks it has

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 8332.—MAY 29, 1889.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE,
VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND
LONDON
—
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship *SUTLEJ*, Captain W. D. WORCESTER, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, 1st June, 1889, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

Ships and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo. The said General Cargo for London will be conveyed by Bondi without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSENGERS, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, HENKONG.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so by application at the Company's Office.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for MARSEILLES.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, May 29, 1889. 978

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIK PORTS;

ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of JUNE, 1889, at 4 p.m., the Company's Steamship *NEOKAR*, Capt. W. Spratt, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port as above, sailing for GIBRALTAR.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 10 a.m., Cargo will be received on board until 1 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 10 a.m. on the 5th June, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

Passengers who have paid full fare, embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcels will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcels Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Concise Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

No further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central, C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1889. 974

Mails.

NOTICE
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAISE,
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN, AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
ALSO
LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th of JUNE, 1889, at Noon, the Company's Steamer *ATAL*, Commandant FIASCHI, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marsilles, and accepted in transit through Marsilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. on the 5th June, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office).

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 25, 1889. 1011

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY,
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
VERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOWARD
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL Steamship CITY OF
RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, 6th June, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

The Subscription is fixed at 30.00 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, 'Manager, China Mail Office.'

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of 'Notes and Queries on China and Japan,' has reached its Four-and-a-half Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the 'Far East,' and about which even intelligent persons connected with China and Japan are desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and Original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new department has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give extracts embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to 'Editor, China Review,' care of *China Mail* Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give extracts embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Hertschneider, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stent, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kopach, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pritchard, and Taylor—all well-known names, unlikely to be found in scholarship and through mastery of their subject.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Herts